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NEW COLLIER
IS FAILUREMechanism of Navy's
First Electrically Propelled Vessel is Found
to Be Useless—Gov-
ernment Sends Ex-
perts to Further Test
the Ship.

San Francisco, Sept. 6.—The elaborate coaling mechanism installed on the newest navy collier, Jupiter, built at Mare Island navy yard, has been found to be a failure, according to a report published here today. A board of inquiry is said to have made this report to Washington with the result that a special board of naval experts has been ordered west to further test the ship's mechanism. It is stated that as now rigged the Jupiter would be useless for coaling warships at sea or while at anchor except in the most sheltered harbors.

For several days the Jupiter has been at anchor off the California city coaling station here with the British tramp Bellerado alongside. The tramp carried over 6,000 tons of coal from Norfolk and the Jupiter's equipment was tested in loading the coal to her bunkers. Huge buckets carried on wire spans hung from eight steel towers on the collier's deck were dropped through the tramp's hatches but 400 tons a day was the best speed made, it is said, and yesterday the test was abandoned. The Bellerado is now discharging into barges with her hatch comings damaged by the striking of the Jupiter's buckets.

The Jupiter is the first electrically propelled deep-sea vessel built in American waters. Steam turbines are used to generate the power for her motors. No report from the navy department as to the success of the plan has yet been made public.

Based Great Hopes on Boat.
Washington, Sept. 6.—The Jupiter was expected to revolutionize coaling

at sea and naval experts based great hopes on her. She has a coal carrying capacity of 12,500 tons and a fuel oil capacity of 375,000 gallons. She was expected to load coal at the rate of 100 tons an hour and with her duplex pumps to take on or pump out oil to another vessel at the rate of 120,000 gallons an hour.

The Jupiter was the first electrically driven sea-going vessel ever constructed, the largest ever laid down on the Pacific Coast and was launched at the Mare Island navy yard August 14, 1912. She started on her trials on August 21. Congress appropriated \$1,200,000 for her construction.

WEEKLY SUMMARY
OF STOCK MARKET

New York, Sept. 6.—Until the latter part of the week the stock market declined steadily. A variety of adverse influences combined to depress the market, and worked to the advantage of bear traders, who met with little opposition until expansion of the short interest led to a strong upturn yesterday.

Railroad stocks were relatively heavier than industrials, owing to the poor showing made in the July statements of many of the large systems. Grain and cotton carrying roads also were affected by further reports of extensive damage to crops from drought. New Haven was under particularly heavy pressure, following the Wallingford wreck, and the coalers were depressed by the government's suit against Reading under the anti-trust law. The outflow of money to the interior, for crop movements, and the consequent stiffening of both time and call money, also operated against the stock market.

BATS DESTROY
INJURIOUS INSECTS

Washington, Sept. 6.—"Never bat a bat, for he's battling for humanity," is not the title or refrain of a popular song, but it is, in effect, the title of a warning issued today by the experts of the department of agriculture against the killing of the nocturnal winged fighters of insects.

sects. The warning was issued as the result of an accumulation of inquiries as to the best method of exterminating bats.

"Bats are a benefit rather than a plague," the statement declares, "as they destroy mosquitoes and a number of other insects that harm crops and orchards. The superstition that they entangle themselves in women's hair is without foundation. On the contrary the ordinary bat is a harmless creature."

The department experts give official recognition to the vampire bat which, they declare, "sucks the blood of animals."

MRS. YOUNG TO
BE COMPLETE BOSS

Chicago, Sept. 6.—Mrs. Ella Flagg Young, superintendent of Chicago schools, whose recent resignation was tendered because of the opposition of a few members of the board of education, was rejected when a public demonstration was made in her behalf, is to be "absolute boss" of the city's educational system. That is the way Mayor Harrison put it following a conference late yesterday with Mrs. Young.

"I believe the superintendent of schools should be superintendent in fact as well as in name—should, in short, be boss of the works," asserted the mayor. "If a member of the board doubts her wisdom and efficiency I should advise him not to turn down her recommendations, but to look for a new superintendent. I have appointed members to the school board on the theory they would look after the business side of the administration. Nothing was said about text books except that the superintendent should select them and that the board should adopt her recommendations."

HOLLAND
PEOPLE

Another opportunity will be given the Holland public to hear one of our eastern speakers.

Rev. G. J. Haun, a Christian Reformed minister, from Chicago, Ill., will speak at 3 o'clock Sunday afternoon at Central Park Presbyterian church, corner 31st and Washington. Come yourselves and bring your friends with you. (Adv.)

THE LION'S ROAR.

Lions are noisy animals where they have not been much molested; but, for some reason or other, if they are so hunted that their numbers are much thinned, the survivors seem to roar less frequently than formerly. The roaring is done at night; but once in the Lado I heard a lion roar after sunrise. There is no grander sound in nature than the roaring of a troop of lions. The old male begins and the others chime in, at first with low moans, that grow louder and louder until the full-lunged roaring can literally be heard for miles; then the roars gradually die away into gasping grunts. The volume of sound is extraordinary and can not possibly be mistaken for any other noise. If reasonably close; but of course if far enough distant it becomes only partially audible, and may then resemble the booming of an ostrich heard nearby; and in thick cover the grunt or growl of a lion, indistinctly heard, may be mistaken for the grunt of a buffalo or the occasional growl. I know of no other word to describe the sound—of an elephant, a beast which sometimes utters the queerest and most unexpected noises. It has been asserted that the lion never roars when hungry, because to do so would frighten his prey, and that his roaring is a sign that he is full fed; this sounds plausible; and yet as a matter of fact I doubt if it is true. Unquestionably, after a successful chase lions roar freely; I have most often heard them between midnight and morning. But I have also heard regular roaring—not mere moaning, or the panting noise occasionally indulged in by a hungry questing beast—soon after dark, and this was persisted in at intervals for an hour or so. I am inclined to think that generally lions are silent until they have killed, but that occasionally, whether as signals to one another or from mere pride and overbearing insolence, they roar at intervals on their way through the darkness from their resting place to their hunting field. Of course, when they reach the actual place where they are to hunt they become quiet; unless they deliberately try to stampede the animals by roaring, or unless several are hunting together, spread out around a herd of zebra or antelope, when one may roar or grunt to scare the animals toward the others.—Theodore Roosevelt, in Scribner.

THE INEQUALITY OF THINGS.
Full of some dog of stunning style. And pedigree without a fault. Is worth a thousand dollars while its owner isn't worth his salt. —Washington Star.THE DAILY TURN.
For the umpteenth time Shakespeare turned in his grave. "This is getting monotonous," he complained. "I'm beginning to feel like an egg in a blooming incubator."

No oculist can do anything for the blindness of self-love.

AID CHINESE
CRIMINALS"Underground Rail-
way" System Is
Brought to Light By
Chicago Detectives —
Operate Agencies in
Many of the Cities of
United States

Chicago, Sept. 6.—Discovery of an "underground railway" for spiriting away Chinese criminals and fugitives from justice and to aid in the entrance of Orientals into this country was reported today by detectives at work on the murder of Charles Sing, a Chinese merchant.

The alleged conspiracy extends from British Columbia to Hong Kong and has branches in many cities of this country and at least one in Mexico. The discovery was regarded by the police as sensational.

Secrets of the "underground" were discovered in a raid on rooms at the rear of a chop suey restaurant in North Clark street, near West Illinois street. The principal haul was what the police called the "black book" of the gang, from which the alleged scheme in aid of fugitives was learned.

Arranged in alphabetical order were the names of the agents of the organization in the various cities, the names of some of the most notorious Chinese criminals in the country, and the police say, and instructions written in Chinese characters. The police are of the opinion that the murder of Sing escaped by the "underground."

A man who made the restaurant headquarters who is known to have been acquainted with Sing and his white wife, has been missing since the night of the murder. The police received many letters addressed to this man from twelve different white girls.

Following are among the cities listed in the "black book" as stations on the "underground."

Oakland, San Francisco and Bakersfield, Cal.; Portland, Ore.; Seattle, Wash.; Vancouver, B. C.; Ann Arbor and Detroit, Mich.; Athens, O.; Boston and Cambridge, Mass.; Butte, Mont.; Columbia, Miss.; Valparaiso, Ind.; and Escondido, Mexico.

LOVE LETTER
FURNISHES CLUE

Chicago, Sept. 6.—A love letter written to the white wife of Charles Sing, the wealthy Chinese merchant killed in his home last Tuesday night, was found in the residence last night. It was penned by George Der Norn, a Chinese restaurant owner, and begged her to flee with him to China. The letter is the first tangible clue to the murder.

The day following the crime Der Norn turned his establishment over to a friend and has not since been seen. In his apartment detectives found photographs of the dead merchant torn to shreds and on the margins of the cardboard which had borne the pictures were crimson stains.

The searches also found card photographs of about fifty white girls and on most of them were appeals for money. Stubs of money orders were scattered about the room. There also was a letter from Emma Davis, sister of Mrs. Sing.

"It is the old story of the lure of the Orient for the white girl, and the 'seeing red' on the Chinaman," asserted Police Captain Bear.

BARON EDSTROM
HEADS WORLD'S
ATHLETIC BODY

Baron J. S. Edstrom of Stockholm, Sweden, is the latest big figure in the international athletic world. He is the first president of the International Athletic federation, which was organized in Berlin last week to draw up a standard set of rules and a standard list of events for future Olympic games.

Baron Edstrom was one of the leading figures in making the game at Stockholm a success. He was vice president of the Swedish Olympic committee and took a prominent part in the promotion of all the events. Baron Edstrom speaks English perfectly and is perfectly familiar with all the details of track and field athletics. Under his leadership the new federation is certain to be a success. The accompanying picture of Baron Edstrom is the first to be published in America.

Ursus rescues Lygia from the Intoxicated Vinitius at Nero's Banquet.
Scene from the big Photo Drama Quo Vadis, a 2½ hour show.

Orpheum, Sunday and Monday night and Monday matinee.

SACRED HEART
OPENS NEXT
MONDAY

Sacred Heart academy will reopen its doors for another year of successful school work on Monday, September 7, and a larger attendance is predicted for this year than this institution has yet known in its long and noteworthy record of nearly thirty years.

For the past few weeks carpenters and painters have been busy remodeling and renovating all parts of this already pretentious building and everything is in complete readiness for the admittance of students.

Already many applications have been received, and a large number of pupils already have arrived, many coming from the intermountain states and some from the far east.

Sacred Heart academy is recognized throughout the United States as one of the finest institutions of learning, not along the lines of education alone, but in its surroundings, picturesquely nestling as it does at the foot of the Rocky mountains; and more important still, in its refining influences and those qualities which everywhere distinguish the cultured young lady; all these things are made of paramount importance, thus giving Sacred Heart a reputation worthy of the name.

LAYING OUT A NATION'S
CAPITAL.

In the actual work of planning and surveying the city of Washington the President and secretary of state secured the services of two able engineers and surveyors. The first of these was Major Andrew Ellcott, an American engineer, officer of much distinction and experience, who in 1784 had run the boundary line between Virginia and Pennsylvania, and who, after the federal city was laid out, was commissioned by the President to settle by survey the boundary dispute between the States of New York and Pennsylvania, and to decide in which State lay the town of Erie. The other surveyor was the young and talented French engineer officer who had left the French army to come to America in 1777, at the age of 22, and take service in the Revolutionary war, and had been commissioned Captain of engineers. His name was Pierre Charles L'Enfant. He was one of the most picturesque characters evolved in this picturesque period. He was indebted to Jefferson for his employment in the service which has given him his distinction and in which forever will rest his fame. Such is the fickleness of fortune that for the best part of a century he lay in an unmarked grave in a country graveyard, his name almost forgotten, and then suddenly the light of fame was turned upon him, and to him has been given the credit of being the almost sole author of the splendid plan on which the national capital is laid out.

That he was a man of grand ideas and of extraordinary gifts is certainly true, but it is far from true that to him alone is due the magnificence of the plan of the capital of the United States. Much of this great conception was due to Washington; much, especially in those matters of grand detail which makes Washington city unique among the cities of the country, if not of the world, is due to the universal genius of Thomas Jefferson. To the first commissioning and to Andrew Ellcott was owing the soundness and accuracy of the plan; to L'Enfant was probably due its beauty and taste and harmonious grandeur. They all touched at different points, and to their joint influence exerted then and reasserted over a hundred years later we owe today the almost romantic beauty of what has so well been termed this capital of capitals.—Thomas Nelson Page in Scribner.

PLANTS THAT DEFEND
THEMSELVES

Plants have to defend themselves from their enemies in the same way as men. They have to fight with each other for room enough in the soil to live and the weaker plants often go under in the struggle for existence. The battles of plants, however, are mainly fought against the animals and insects which are al-

ways threatening to destroy them. Many plants have wonderful weapons for their protection. The thorns of the rose bush, bramble and grove prevent cows and horses from eating them, as well as keeping off snails and slugs. The cactus family of plants have formidable armor of prickles and daggers. The plant known as the Spanish bayonet is armed with taper-pointed spears that have file-like edges. Some plants, such as the ragged robin, have sticky stems covered with fine hairs to which insects stick if they climb up to try and steal the honey.

Many plants use poison as a means of protection. The sun spurge has a poisonous juice which kills any insects which approach it, while the poisonous properties of the deadly nightshade are well known. The bracken fern has such a bitter taste that cows and sheep feeding near it will not touch it, and the leaves of the buttercup have a bitter taste which is much disliked by plant-eating animals.

The common bladder wort, an aquatic plant, not only defends itself against insects and animals, but catches worms and fish for its food. As it floats underneath the surface of the water its leafy branches spread out in all directions. Its leaves are covered with air, and at one end of each bladder is a cavity which leads into the mouth below. Inside the bladder is a small trapdoor, which opens when pressure is put upon it.

A small worm or a small fish can enter this door but they can never come out.

Perhaps the most original means of self-defense is that possessed by a strange plant called the rattlesnake iris, which grows on the prairies of America. When ripe its seeds give a rattling noise very similar to that made by a rattlesnake. This is greatly feared by animals, who will never go near the plant.—London Tit-Bits.

"DON'T GO NEAR THE WATER."
"So that's your new bathing suit. But why don't you go in?"
"I'm taking lessons in a correspondence school and haven't got to the water yet."—Life.EMULATION.
Crawford—How in the world does it cost you so much to live?
Crabshaw—I sometimes fancy it's because I have such expensive neighbors.—Judge.ANOMALOUS.
Queer thing, wedlock! You find yourself attached to a woman and go and get tied to her. When you find you're tied to her, the attachment disappears.—Judge.

As August drifts this way you'll meet The man who can remember How some of summer's fiercest heat Is met with in September. —Washington Star.

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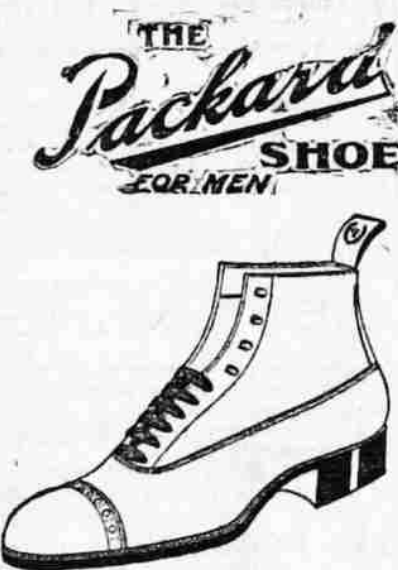
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